cent of the respondents report that they have engaged in this activity). Even if no mushrooms have ever been grown in a given household, it is still likely that the individuals in it are aware of the practice and have observed it closely through the mushroom growing activities of their friends, relatives, and neighbors (reported in 43 per cent of the households). Only a few households (13 per cent) report that they have never grown mushrooms or have never been exposed to it in this way.

At the height of the boom, the demand for rice straw swept many of the fields clean of the stubble usually left there after harvest, thereby decreasing food for the roaming buffalo and the small increment of nutrients usually plowed back into the soil.

The advantages of mushroom culture cited by Goldsen and Ralis (1957) were 1) the cash outlay required was small, 2) returns were realized quickly as the cycle was completed in two to three weeks, 3) little heavy work was required and 4) at the time when Ralis made the survey, a ready market was available. When, in 1957, the price dropped sharply, most of the growers gave up.

Food for Homage-to-the-Teacher Rite Performed by a Buddhist Priest Who Was a Traditional Practitioner

Item	Amount	Cost in Baht
Cereals and Legume Seeds:		
Rice noodles		10.
Soybeans & fermented vegetables	25 kg.	12.
Mung beans	10 lit.	25.
Cassava flour		2.25
Sugar and dessert:		
Palm sugar	1 pail	67.
Cane sugar	14 kg.	85.
(2)Kha-(5)nom (3)tuaj-(1)foo	500 cups	35.
Fish and Meat:		
Fish ((1)plaa (2)myk) for soup		6.
Silurus and serpenthead	60 kg.	gift
Dried fish	6	gift
Roasted fish	3 kg.	gift
Shrimp paste	2 kg.	18.
Lobsters		15.
Lobsters (for soup)		7.50
Pig's skin (for soup)		10.
Beef[1]	15 kg.	150.
Ingredients for Mussel-man curry[1]		27.
Boiled chickens[2]	2	22.
Pig's head[2]	4 heads	222.
Pork[2]	4 kg.	40.

Breast Feeding.

853 184 As previously noted breast feeding was the rule. One child in this series, whose mother died when he was 5 days old, was never breast fed but was given canned or dried milk[1] diluted with boiled water. Another infant, whose mother died of tuberculosis when the child was a year old, was weaned at 5 months because of the mother's illness. A few breast fed infants were given cow's milk preparations at times. A child whose mother was a vender had cow's milk daily during the mother's absence; in another instance, cow's milk was given a baby when the mother was at work in a distant field. Whenever practicable, however, mothers apparently returned to the house to nurse the baby or had it brought to the field to be fed. One woman teacher who had a baby during the school year returned to her nearby home at recess to nurse the infant. Two mothers said they gave their infants some cow's milk because they thought their own milk supply was not adequate. One of these was the vender previously mentioned.

Supplementary Feeding of Infants.

853 Infant feeding during the mother's postpartum rest period has already been described (p. 12). After (2)juu (1)faj no mention was made of giving honey in water to babies, but up to about one month of age the only other change in practice which occurred was that two or three mothers started to mix a little rice with the crushed or baked banana which had been started previously. As during the mother's rest period, however, a minority of infants were being given banana, i.e. most of them had nothing except water in addition to mother's milk.

By 3 months of age about half of the infants were being given banana, (3)kluaj (4)nam-(4)waa, and mixing rice with it was more common. A few infants were being given rice as such. In most instances, for infants up to 6 months of age, rice was cooked with extra water and mashed, (3)khaaw (2)piag, a preparation which was considered baby food. Rice water with sugar was added to the soupy rice for one infant less than 3 months old

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[1] No fresh milk of any kind was available in Bang Chan. Water buffaloes were ordinarily not bred in the village and use of buffalo milk was unheard of. Among the light refreshments which could be bought at village stores, however, were coffee with condensed milk and diluted canned milk. Storekeepers stocked imported canned and dried milk including some brands designed for infant feeding. Directions for use were not in Thai, however, and the preparations actually fed to infants were often diluted more than recommended.